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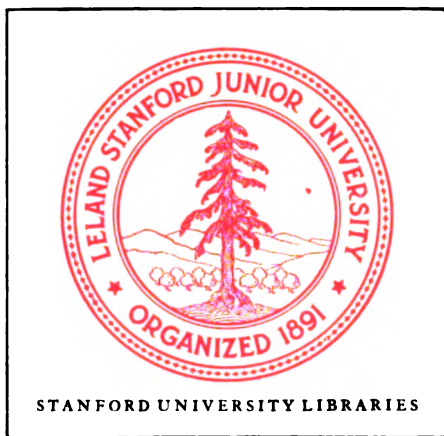
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Hakluytus posthumus, or,
Purchas his Pilgrimes
Samuel Purchas

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or
Purchas His Pilgrimes

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MCMV

Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes

Contayning a History of the World
in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells
by Englishmen and others

By
SAMUEL PURCHAS, B.D.

VOLUME VIII

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MCMV

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SIR ANTHONY SHERLEY

A.D.
1579.

Anthonie, sent after the Frier to the borders, who tooke both his Letters and all his substance that he had deceitfully and lewdly gotten in many yeeres before in the Indiaes from him, leaving him not so much as his Friars Weede: and whether hee caused his throat to bee cut, it was uncertaine, but not unlike. *Frier punished.*

From hence we tooke ship for Stode, being sixe weekes upon the Sea ere wee could recover it. In which time wee were continually tossed and tumbled with contrarie Winds: and once had beene like to have beene utterly cast away, so that wee all were overwhelmed in despaire, as we were at point to be in the Sea, but that (by Gods protection and direction) we (past all expectation) fell upon the Flie. Where, (having divers Letters of Sir Anthonies to his friends in England) I parted from him (he holding his course toward the Emperour of Germanie:) from thence I came to the Tessell, then to the Firme: so to the Hage: from the Hage to Ulissing: and finally, from thence to Dover, where I landed in the midst of the moneth of September, in the three and fortieth yeere of the Queenes Majesties Raigne, and in the yeere of our Lord God 1601. *Stode.*

Chap. III.

Two Voyages of Master John Newberie, One, into the Holy Land; The other to Balsara, Ormus, Persia, and backe thorow Turkie.



John Newberie Citizen and Merchant of London, desirous to see the World, the eighth of March, 1578. according to the computation of the Church of England, began a Voyage from the Citie of London to Tripolie in Syria, and thence to Joppe and Hierusalem, and the Countrey round about adjoyning, which I performed in passing through France to Marceils, where I imbarqued my selfe, and passing through the Levant or Mediterrane Sea, arrived in Tripolie

A.D.
1579.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

the thirteenth day of May; and within few dayes after at Joppe, and thence at Hierusalem, and the chiefe places thereabout: And spending a moneth in visiting the Monuments of those Countries, I returned to Joppe the tenth of June, 1579. And the fifteenth of the said moneth arrived againe in Tripolie; from whence shortly after I visited Mount Libanus, and returning speedily to the said Port of Tripolie, I imbarqued my selfe in a ship of Marceils, the first of Julie, and the three and twentieth of the said moneth, I put in at Candia; and the seventh day of September, arrived safely in Marceils, and passing through France, by Lions, Paris, Roan, and Diepe. The tenth of November of the aforesaid yeere 1579. by Gods helpe arrived safely in London.

**This Voyage
(as the former)
for Time, is
before that of
Sir Anthonie
Sherley; but
that in honour
of the Person
and employ-
ment hath and
deserveth
precedence.*

I the said John Newbery * being encouraged by the prosperous successe of my former Voyage to Tripoly, Hierusalem, and Mount Lybanus, undertooke a farre more long and dangerous voyage, by the Straights of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea, the aforesaid Tripoly, and downe the River of Euphrates, as farre as the Citie of Ormus in the Gulfe of Persia, and from thence through the Countrey of Lar, and the most Easterne parts of Persia, to Media, Armenia, Georgia, Carmania, Natolia, and so to Constantinople, and from thence by the Blacke Sea, called in old time Pontus Euxinus, into the Mouth of the River Danubius by shipping, and so a great way up the said River, passing by the parts of Bugdania and Valachia, at length landing, I came to Caminetz, the first Frontier Towne of Poland; and passing through that Kingdome, arrived in Prussia, and came to Elbing, and Dantzke, and Quinsborow, where imbarquing my selfe, I passed through the Sound of Denmark, and arrived at Hull in England, and so over land travelled to London, whither I came the last day of August, 1582. making my voyage in the space of two yeeres, lacking nineteene dayes. This voyage at large I performed in this manner.

[II.ix.1411.] The nineteenth day of September, 1580. accompanied with Master William Barret an English Merchant, I

JOHN NEWBERY

A.D.
1580.

departed from London in a good ship, called the White Hinde, and the fifteenth of November came to Southie in Candie. The one and twentieth we arrived at the Citie of Candia. The sixt day of December wee set sayle with our ship from Frascchia on our voyage: and the eight at night, we had like to have runne upon the Ile of the Rhodes, setting our course East from the Ile of Scarpanto. The eighteenth day we had sight of Cyprus.

*The Citie of
Candia.*

*The Ile of
Scarpanto.*

The first day of Januarie we arrived in Tripoli. And the third and fourth dayes, our ship called the White Hinde, discharged all her goods. The French-men brought fortie Barrels of Tinne on Shoare in their Boat. The fifth day of Januarie at night, there was such a storme, that in the Roade of Tripoli there were two ships cast away, and the French-mans Boat.

*They arrive
at Tripoli in
Syria the first
of Januarie.*

The fourteenth of Januarie, 1580. after the account of the Church of England, Master William Barret and I departed from Tripoli, and lodged the same day at an house called a Cane; and the next day after, we passed by a Castle to the Sea-ward, called Draa. The sixteenth day, we passed by a strong Castle, called Ewsen. The seventeenth, wee lay at Mowaa. The eighteenth day in the morning about nine of the clocke, wee came to Metteni: and within halfe an houre after, Master William Barret rode with our Janizarie to Aman, which is within three leagues of Metteni. The nineteenth day in the morning, wee came to Sihi a Casal: and the same day about noone I came to Aman; and stayed there some sixe dayes. The five and twentieth, wee came from Aman, and the same night slept at a Village, called Det. The six and twentieth, at Marra. The seven and twentieth from thence, and the same day we came to Ledeghe, where great store of Soape is made: that night we lay at a Village, called Sarraket, neere to Syrmin: and the eight and twentieth day came to the Citie of Aleppo. The Castle standeth to the Southward off the Towne. The one and thirtieth of Januarie, wee had a great banquet made us in the house of the French Consul. The one and twen-

*Draa.
Ewsen.
Mowaa.
Metteni.*

*Sihi.
Aman.*

*Det.
Marra.*

*Sarraket.
Aleppo.*

A.D.
1580.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

tieth of Februarie about nine of the clocke in the morning, was seene in Aleppo an extraordinarie Starre or Comet, which ascended from the North, and descended toward the North-west.

*This Master
William
Barret, was
the first
English Consul
in Aleppo, as
appeareth by
Master
Eldreds
Relation.
Boab.
Halse.
Bir.*

The nineteenth of March in the morning, I departed from Aleppo with a hyred servant of mine, called Jacomo de Francisco, to proceed on mine intended voyage to Ormuz, lying in the Mouth of the Persian Gulfe. And about two of the clocke in the afternoone I passed by Boab, where is an high Tower upon an Hill: and the same night I came to a Village, called Halse. And the twentieth day we departed from thence, and the same day came to Bir. The Towne of Bir standeth upon the East side of the River Frat or Euphrates: and the water commeth directly from the North, and descendeth to the South. Here is great store of Linnen cloth made, and great store of Waxe: here is also great store of Corne and Fish, and Cordovan skins, and Hony. At Bir the Merchants doe pay for every summe or packe of all commodities, one Sehid or Madin, for Toll. After we had hyred us a Barke and furniture for our voyage, wee set forward; and the six and twentieth day, wee passed by a Village to the East of the River, called Raick; and the same day in the evening by a Mountaine to the West of the Water, where is one house with one Tower on the top of it. And there the Arabians offered to shoote at us. The next day in the morning, we passed by a Castle, called Ballesse, which is ruinated, and standeth on the West side of the River. And about noone the same day by a Towne, called Gabbar, which standeth upon a Mountaine to the East of the River. The eight and twentieth day, we passed by an old Towne where is a Castle all ruinated, and lyeth close upon the Water to the Eastward, which is called Racca: and it standeth North North-east of the Water. The thirtieth day in the morning, we passed by a Towne and a Castle all ruinate, which lyeth to the West of the Water, and is called Balladac; which in times past was the Christians. The same night wee came to a Towne, called Dier,

Raick.

Ballesse.

Gabbar.

Racca.

*Balladac.
Dier.*

which lyeth also to the West of the River, and is invironed with the Water round about. Here the Patron of our Barke sold his Hony, for nine Aspers the Rotila : and one Rotila of Bir maketh two Rotilas there.

The first day of April, 1581. from Dier, and the same night we lay neere unto a Castle, called Rab, which lyeth to the West of the Water. The second day in the morning, wee passed by Ashar a small Towne, which lyeth to the West of the Water. The third day in the morning, we passed by Subercan, which lyeth to the East of the Water, and is all ruinate, and in times past was the Christians. The fourth day we passed by a Village, called Manalle, to the West of the River. And the same night to Anna, which lyeth upon both sides of the Water, but to the West is the greatest part : But the East side reacheth farther then the other, as may bee perceived by the Date Trees and Houses. This Towne of Anna is very long, and there is about the middle of it a Castle, which is invironed with Water, as also divers Ilands to the number of fourteene or fifteene, which lye all to the Northward of the Castle, except two or three. Here are great store of Dates, Oranges, Pomgranats, Figs, Limons, Corne, and Muttons. The eight day we departed from thence, and went but very little way, by reason of very great winde and stormie weather : which began the fifth, and continued untill the eleventh day : and the winde was most commonly at North-east. The tenth day, wee came to Addetta, and the same night to Gebbar, which lyeth to the East of the Water ; and there we were at a wedding. The eleventh day we departed from Gebbar, and the same day came to Heit, where is a Castle to the West of the River : and a little from the Castle to the South-west, is a place, where Pitch boyleth out of the Ground continually ; so that all the sandie ground toward the Rivers side is over-flowed therewith. Divers Camels have fallen into these Springs, but none of them could be saved. All the way betweene Anna and Heit are continually on both sides the River Houses, and Date Trees, with Corne and divers Fruits.

*April, 1581.**Rab.**Ashar.**Subercan.**Manalle.**Anna.**Addetta.**Gebbar.**[II.ix.1412.]**Heit.**Pitch boyling
out of the
ground
continually.*

A.D.
1581.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

The twelfth day wee departed from Heit. The thirteenth day we came to Ambar, which is a village, and lyeth on the East side of the River. The fourteenth we went from thence, and the same morning arrived at Feluge; where the goods are landed that come from Bir. There I was searched for money, and the Searcher found all that I had: but in consideration that he should keepe it secret, I gave him two Sehids, and to him that writeth up the goods two Sehids more; which they received, and yet wrote unto Bagdet, that I had foure bags of money. So that about three or foure miles from Bagdet met with us an Officer to accompanie us to the Towne, because they would be sure of the money. Notwithstanding, by the meanes of one Mustafa a Turke, I gave this Officer three and thirtie Madins, wherewithall he was content, and kept it secret. So, shortly after we came to the Market-place, where I was searched, but no money could bee found. There wee remayned about two houres, and then went into a Can. The next day in the morning wee went over the Water, and were no sooner out of the Boat, but we were searched, but nothing found. From thence we went into the Hamman, and so returned to our lodging. The fourteenth day about eight of the clocke at night, we went from Feluge by land, in the companie of an hundred Asses. The fifteenth day about one of the clocke in the afternoone, we came to Bagdet. The sixteenth day of Aprill, I did see Barley that was ripe and cut downe, neere to Bagdet. Old * Bagdet standeth to the North of Bagdet, about twentie or five and twentie miles. The seventeenth day, we passed through Bagdet. One Castle standeth to the South-east of the Towne, upon the South side of the Water, and another to the North-west of the Water upon the North side, where the Bassa doth keepe his Court, whose name is Hassan Bassa. The twentieth day, there was a Christian which came into the Can to call us forth: but because wee did not understand him, wee remayned still in the Magasin. So, presently came foure for to search us, and they found our money. The two and twentieth day,

JOHN NEWBERY

A.D.
1581.

I wrote Letters to Master William Hareborne, and Master William Barret, by a Merchant of Aleppo, and directed my Letters to Master John Blanch, Consul of the French Merchants in Aleppo. The foure and twentieth day in the evening, I went from Bagdet. The six and twentieth day at night, we passed by a Towne, called Bourac, which lyeth to the West of the Water, and is all ruinated. And a little below that standeth a Tower in the middle of the River. The seven and twentieth, we passed by a Towne, called Menil, which lyeth to the East of the Water: and there is but one Tower standing. The same day, by a place called Amor, which lyeth close upon the Water to the Eastward, and is a small Casal. The thirtieth day in the morning, wee passed by a Towne, called Sekia, which lyeth to the East of the Water: and the same day by a very long Village, named Kendege, to the East of the Water, and it is all ruinated. Also the same day in the evening, we came to Gurna, which is a Castle, and standeth upon the Point where the River of Furro and the River of Bagdet doe meet. And upon the South side of Furro, right over against this Castle is another Castle, about the greatnesse of this. And about three miles farther in the River, toward Balsara, to the South of the Water, is another.

*Master
William
Hareborne,
and Master
William
Barret.
Bourac.*

Menil.

Amor.

Sekia.

Kendege.

*Gurna
standeth on the
Point, where
the Rivers of
Furro and
Bagdet doe
meet.*

The first day of May, 1581. I arrived at Balsara. At the Waters side at Balsara, the merchandise that enter within the Can, pay upon every Summe or Camels burden three Madins and three quarters; sixteene Vessennes of Balsara make one Kintall of Aleppo. The carriage of every summe of goods from Bagdet to Balsara, costeth by water sixe Shehides. And for the carriage from Balsara to Bagdet, upon every Vessene two Madins. And the carriage of one hundred Vessenes from Balsara to Ormuz, costeth twentie Larins, and from Ormuz to Balsara twentie Larins. The Custome in Balsara is upon every fourteene Shehides one. And for Glasse, and such like commodities, accordingly. Clothes, Kersies, and all kinde of Silkes, pay upon every twentie one. And upon every ten Vessenes

*May 1581.
Balsara.
Custome.*

A.D.
1581.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

or ten Rotilas, there are three to be allowed for Tarr or Waste: and upon all Spicerie accordingly. The Towne of Balsara standeth to the East South-east of the River: and without the Towne are divers Basars or Market places, and their Houses are made of Canes or great Reedes. And their Corne lyeth all on heapes without the Towne upon the ground covered with Mats, and is sold by the weight. There are about Balsara foure Gates; and a little from the North Gate lye ten peeces of Ordnance great and small, besides two Basiliscoes, that lye under the wall at the entring of the Gate. Their building is of Brick, which is made of a certaine kind of stuffe, that may be cut with a knife. There is without the Towne a very high Pole set up, which is of three pieces; and upon the top of it a Cup of Tinne or Lead; and there they runne with their Horses, and shoote at the Cup; and he that hitteth the Cup gayneth a Shasse. At Balsara the Water doth ebbe and flow, as it doth in England, and in no other places adjoyning upon the Ocean Sea. The Turke won Balsara about the yeere 1550. The Vessene of Macces is worth in Balsara thirteene Duckats, and Nut-megs five or sixe Duckats: Soape is worth fifteene Shehids the Vessene, and Almonds foure and twentie Shehids the Vessene: Galles are worth ten Larins the Vessene.

[II.ix.1413.] The thirteenth day of May, 1581. I embarked my selfe at Balsara: and the sixteenth wee valed downe about three flight shot. Halfe a dayes journey from the Towne, to the East of the River lye eight or ten Bulwarks, and beyond them all is a Castle upon the Point of a Land. The two and twentieth day in the afternoone, wee came to an Anchor, because it was too much winde. The three and twentieth in the morning, we sayled untill ten of the clocke, and then came to an Anchor, because they were afraid to put to Sea toward night. The Mariners are all beasts. The foure and twentieth day in the morning, we put to Sea with a faire winde: and the same day by noone, we were at the Sea. And all that morning, wee kept our course South, and when wee were at the Sea, South or

*They enter
into the Per-
sian Golfe.*

JOHN NEWBERY

A.D.
1581.

South South-east. The five and twentieth day in the morning, we had sight of a Mountaine of Aggemy, a day short of Abosha: and then we kept our course East South-east. And the same day, we arrived at an Iland, called Carreghe, which belongeth to the Countrey of Haggemy, and left it to the South of us. The sixe and twentieth day, we landed in the Iland of Carege: and there is great store of Onions, and Wells of fresh water; and in the middle of the Iland is a Casal. The Iland is about two miles broad and two miles long. And to the North-west of it lyeth a small Iland very low in the water. The seven and twentieth day in the morning, wee set sayle from Careghe; and the same day passed by the low Land of Persia, which lyeth under the high Mountaines. And in divers places are certaine Gulfs like Rivers. The same day in the evening, wee were at Abousher, which is a Castle. And from thence wee kept our course South South-east to goe cleere of the Land: it is very high Land. The nine and twentieth day in the morning, the Boat went on shoare for water; and I went also on shoare with the Boat: and the water which we tooke did stinke, and was full of mud and vermine. And in this order is all their water in the Countrey of Cassel-Bash. The last day of May, we passed by a very high Cliffe, and upon it is a Rocke like unto a Barne, which lyeth East and West, and to the West end of it lyeth a round Rocke, which is like an Hay-cocke, about two yards high. And this Cliffe is within three dayes sailing of Ormuz. And there the ships put off from the Land that goe for the Ile of Baharem: and there we kept our course North-east. The West end of this Cliffe is white like Chalke or Snow. This day, one of our Mariners being sick, another of his fellowes came with an hot Iron and burnt him in the sole of the foote. Another they would have left in an Iland because he was sicke, who answered, That hee trusted they did not take him for a Hen.

*The Isle of
Carreghe, or
Carge.*

*Abousher a
Castle.*

*A very high
Cliffe.*

*The Ile of
Baharem,
where the
excellent
pearles are
gotten.*

The second day of June came a Boat aboard of us, which came from Ormuz, and was bound for the Ile of

June.

A.D.
1581.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*Shie or Seche,
an Iland under
the Portugals.*

*A small Iland
to the South of
Shie or Seche.*

*Necchel.
They land
here.*

*Melgor, a
great Casal.*

*Gesser, a
Casal.
Bender.*

*Left, an Iland.
Bassedor, an
Iland.*

Baharem. The same day, wee passed by a Mountaine which is like a Castle, and upon the top of it is a Rocke like unto a little watch house. The fourth day of June we tooke in fresh water. The seventh day, we departed from the place where wee tooke in water; and the same day we arrived at an Iland, called Shie, which is under the Portugals: and upon the West end of it are two companies of Date Trees, and two round Knobs like two Hay-cocks, and it is a plaine Iland. The aforesaid seventh day at night, wee came to an Anchor at Shie: and to the South of it lyeth a small Iland, where they fish for Pearles. The eight day wee went on shoare there. The ninth day, we departed from Shiche, and the same day we landed at Necchel, which is about foure leagues distant. I paid for carrying of my things on shoare at Necchel two Larins, and for landing of them five Larins. The women here weare long Mantles, which they draw after them like a traine: and farther in the Countrey they weare their Garments with three slits, one before, and one on either side; and their sleeves are like the sleeves of Morris-dancers. And they have round about their eares pack-threed sewed. Also they weare great Rings in their Noses; and about their Legs, Armes, and Necks, Iron hoopcs.

The eleventh day, we departed from Necchel. The twelfth day in the morning, we came to a great Casal, called Melgor, where lyeth a Captaine called Shiagh: and here we remayned three dayes, and were in great danger of being taken slaves, but God kept us. This Casal lyeth betweene the Mountaines. The fourteenth day in the evening, wee left this wicked place, where I paid ten Larins for my part. The women here may throw their Dugs over their shoulders. The eighteenth day, we came to a Casal, called Gesser, and the same day from thence. The nineteenth day, wee lodged at Bender. The twentieth, wee departed from Bender, and the same evening came at an Iland, called Left. And right over against Bender, lyeth an Iland, called Bassedor; and these two Ilands are under the Portugals. And Gesser and Bender, which

JOHN NEWBERY

A.D.
1581.

are on the mayne Land, are under Abrethem Can, and sometimes were under the King of Ormuz. The one and twentieth day, I went on Land on the Ile of Left: and here the women weare Iron hoopes, and a number of other things about their Necks, Legs, and Armes. The two and twentieth day of June, 1581. I arrived at Ormuz, and presently was carried before the Captaine, whose name was Don Gonsalvo. The same day I hyred an house for sixe Larins. The Castle of Ormuz standeth to the North of the Towne, and some thing to the Eastward. Divers both men and women here used to slit the lower part of their eares more then two inches, which hangeth downe to their chin. There were in my companie from Necchel to Ormuz one Turke, and one Moore of Lahor, and one Moore of Fez in Barbarie, and five Persians, and twelve Moores of Aleppo, Aman, and other places, and one Nostrane, a Christian, and my man, who was a Greeke: and all these at Melgor sware upon a Booke that I was a Christian of Aleppo, and had wife and children, and an house there.

It was a great miracle to see the Mountaines of Ormus, all of Salt, and as hard as a Flint stone: and this Salt is very good for divers diseases. All the Iland is salt, and the very ground where the Towne doth stand is salt: which is the cause of the excessive heat that is there. From eight of the clocke in the morning untill the Sunne goe downe, it is not possible for any body, that is not used to the Countrey, to passe either with shooes or bare-foot, where the Sunne doth lie, it is so extreme hot. The Swine in Ormus have clawes of a quarter of an ell long, and some longer. The Portugals doe hold a Castle over against Ormus, in the Countrey of the King of Lar, where they keepe ten or twelve Souldiers: the name of which Castle is called, The great Mastango. The seventh day of Julie, my man Jacomo, which was a Greeke, went from mee to one Michael Stropene a Venetian, being, as I suspect, entised thereunto by him, to understand my secret purposes: and in very deed, in my last Voyage into these

He came to Ormuz the two and twentieth of June, 1581.

[II.ix.1414.]
Improbos extremos currit Mercator ad Indos.

*The cause of the excessive heat in Ormus.
Long clawed Swine.
A Castle called, The great Mastango.
Julie.
Michael Stropene.
Of his and Fitches imprisonment at Goa, see Linschoten.*

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parts, in the yeere 1583. this Michael Stropene betrayed me and my companie to the Governour of Ormus.

*He departeth
from Ormus,
the first of
August, 1581.
Bender
gomrow.*

After I had spent sixe weekes in this Citie, and informed my selfe the best I could, of the Trade and Customes of the place, I departed from Ormus the first day of August at night, and left Signior Victorio, a friend of mine, with his goods behind. The second of August about mid-night, I arrived at Bender gomrow, where the Portugals keepe a Castle with seven or eight Souldiers, within it. And this Bender gomrow, which is on the mayne land, was sometimes the Kings of Lar, and after that Abreham Cans, and so it came to the King of Ormus. The fift day at night we departed from Bender gomrow: and the eighth day we lodged at a Casal, called Cowrstan. The tenth day at Ourmangel: there is a Spring of fresh water, which runneth through the middle of it. The fourteenth day in the morning we came to the Citie of Lar. Two Mauns of Ormus, make three Mauns of Lar: two hundred seventie and two Mauns of Ormus merchandise, which are eight hundred and sixteene Lerra of Bountaki, cost the carriage from Bender gomrow to Lar, twentie Larins and an halfe. And one Asnillo will carrie one hundred Maun of Lar, which are two hundred Lerra of Bountaki. The fifteenth day, I hired one Mousa a Jew, for sixe moneths to be my servant, for thirtie Larins the moneth. At Bender gomrow all goods that goe for Persia pay unto the Portugals upon every summe or load one Sadan.

*Cowrstan a
Casal.
Ourmangel.
Lar.*

The foure and twentieth day of August, 1581. about noone I departed from Lar. And at Lar every summe of merchandise payeth at the passing out of the gate one Tanger, which is twelve Pull. And the five and twentieth day wee passed downe a very high Mountaine; and the same day passed by a Casal, called Dehaccow. And this five and twentieth day at night lodged at a Casal, called Berre. And to the South of the Towne is an old Castle upon an high Mountaine. The sixe and twentieth day we came to a place, where I bought three Hendomies for one Tanger, and they are as sweet as Sugar. The seven

*Dehaccow a
Casal.
Berre a Casal.*

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and twentieth day we lodged at Olous. The nine and twentieth, we departed from Olous: and neere unto it is a very great Casal, called Goven, which hath Angour and Corma plentie. And this night we payed at our Baite upon every summe Pull: And at Goven endeth the Countrey of Lar. The last day of August, I passed over the greatest Mountaine that ever I saw, and left it to the Southward of us.

Olous.

Goven.

The first of September in the morning, wee came to a Citie, called Gaarrom: and the same day, to a Casal, called Demonder, where standeth an high Columne alone. About Gaarrom is great store of Rice and Cotton wooll growing. And here the Sheepe have Lambs twice every yeere. The second day of September, we came to Mecocal, where we had stinking water: and the same day payed a dutie of two Tanger upon every Bar. The third day we came to Cawger, and the same day at night we payed a Best upon every Bar. The fourth day we came to a faire Can, called Chesimon moddagar: and the same day wee had raine. The fift day wee came to Cowel, which is a Casal neere to Shiras: this night we payed a dutie upon our goods. The sixth day in the morning, we came to the Citie of Shiras. Betweene Lar and Shiras is great store of Wolves, Partridges, and Pheasants. There are in Shiras five high Towers, and the highest is in the middle of the Towne. To the North of the Towne is a Gate of very faire coloured stone, which is a little beyond the Horse-mart: and without this Gate are all the Sheepe and Goats sold, that serve for the Towne. The highest and furthest Tower in Shiras is neere to the Can that I lay in, and is builded with yellow, greene, white, and purple stone. The women ride here upon Horses like men. It is a Towne that hath great store of victuals and fruits. Iron, Lead, Casder, Cochonillio, Brasill, Linnen cloth, Foutas, and all wares that come out of India, are very well sold here. Brasill is worth sixe Mamodies the Maun, and Cochonillio one hundred and fiftie Mamodies. Certaine small Laton that commeth from Sindi are sold in Shiras for

September.

Gaarrom.

Demonder.

Mecocal.

Cawger.

Chesimon.

Cowel a

Casal.

Shiras.

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twelve Shehides the piece. In this Towne is made great store of Mauward and Gebib, which are carried for India. The Maun of Cloves is worth in Shiras fiftie Shehides, Nutmegs, thirtie, Pepper, seven and twentie. From Lar to Shiras we went the most part North-west and to the North, we stayed in this Towne from the sixth day till the two and twentieth. The two and twentieth of September, we departed from Shiras, and the same day came to Sargon, a Towne under a Mountaine in a pleasant Valley. [II.ix.1415.] The three and twentieth in the morning, wee passed under a great Mountaine, and neere unto the East of it is a small River: and the same day in the forenoone, we came to a Village, called Auglamor: and neere unto that is another, called Augalm. The foure and twentieth in the morning, wee passed over a narrow Bridge, and the water runneth to the South: and the same day we lodged at a Village called Moyse; where we payed upon every summe of goods, one Gasbi. And while wee lay here there passed through the Towne a number of Sheepe, Goats, and Camels, with poore people, and their household-stuffe. The five and twentieth day from Moyse, and the same day came to a Village, called Sesmon Dermal. The sixe and twentieth in the morning, wee passed over a very high Mountaine, upon the top whereof are two Springs of very good water, and the same day we came to Augow: and to the North-east of the Village is a stony Bridge, and very good water passeth under it: And here we found a man hurt with Theeves. The seven and twentieth we went from Augow, and the same day we rested at Hausapaus, which standeth under a Mountaine, and hath to the West of it upon a little Hill, a small round white Castle: And here is Bread, Cheese, Hens, Raisins, and Milke. The eight and twentieth day we went from Hausapaus, and the same day we rested at Cuskesar, where is nothing but a round house upon a Hill: but there is a new Can a building. The nine and twentieth day we went from Cuskesar, and the same day rested at Gerdoun. And this day we saw many Theeves upon the Mountaines.

The thirtieth day we departed from Gerdoun, and the same day came to Yestacas, which standeth upon a Rocke in a deepe Valley: and here wee found Bread, Ennap, and Battegh. Here I payed twice as much Toll as in any other paid. *Testacas.*

The first day of October we departed from Yestacas: and the second day in the morning wee came to Boial, which is a Village of great store of fruit. And here wee met with the Bassa of Shiras, which had in his companie about a thousand Camels, besides Horses, and Asnillios. *October. Boial.*

And here are many Villages and Houses together. The second of October at night wee left Boial, and the third day lodged at Moydar. The fourth day we departed from Moydar, and the same day I came to the Citie of Hispahan, where the King of Persia sometimes keepeth his Court. At the entring in of the gate of Hispahan, groweth on either side of the gate a Chest-nut tree, one to the East, and another to the West, then we passed over many waters: and at the entring into the principall Towne is a Castle to the South-west of the gate. And here they have in their Hamam a certaine Ointment to anoint their bodies withall, which is called Dowa, which taketh away all the haire of a mans bodie. To the East of Hispahan is a very long and great Valley, where are many Villages and Houses. The carriage of one hundred Mauns of Merchandise from Shiras to Hispahan, costeth seventie Shehides, and from Hispahan to Cassan sixtie Shehides. Hispahan is a Citie that useth great store of Anil, maketh the greatest store of Muskaille, and hath the best Cotton that ever I saw. The Maun of Cotton wooll is worth here twelve Shehides; and the Maun of Rice, seven Beste; the Maun of Dracken, two Beste; and the Maun of Ennap, two Beste; the Maun of Non, three Beste; and Laghem, foure Beste. The Cattal of Sugar is worth here foure hundred Tomaun, and Anil fortie Mamodies the Maun. The Maun of Hispahan is one and an halfe of Shiras. Also at the entring in and going out of the gates of Hispahan, every Hemmel payeth one Gasbi. *Moydar. Hispahan, now the chiefe Citie of Persia.*

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The seventh day of October, I came out of the Can at Hispahan.

Sen.
Shesers Can.
Calenda.
Shen.
Garratcoy.
Cassan.
Yesd.

The ninth day of the said moneth I departed from Hispahan, and the same day lodged at Sen. The tenth day from Sen, and the same day at Shesers Can: and also this day at night, at a great Village called Calenda, which hath great plentie of all sorts of fruits. The eleventh day from thence, and the same day at Shen, also a Towne of great store of fruit. And this day in the morning, we descended downe a very high Mountaine. At Calenda every summe of goods payeth one Gasbi. The twelfth day we went from Shen, and the same day we came to Garratcoy, and the same day departed from thence, and in the afternoone reached unto the Citie of Cassan. And presently upon the comming of any Caffell to Cassan, there is one that doth take a note of all the goods, what it is, and how much of every sort: which note he delivereth to the Vizier, which is the name of the Governour of Cassan, which is greater then a Basha. To the South-west or West of this Towne, is all Mountaynous, and to the North of it are divers Villages and Valleys, and to the South-east is a low Mountaine, and white, as if it were by the Sea side. The foureteenth day at the comming of the Caffell to Cassan, they brought newes that seven ships of the Portugals were arrived in Ormus from Goa. The Caravan Basha had for guarding of the Caffel from Lar to Cassan, twentie Tomaun, which were in number five hundred Camels. The summe of an Asse, which is two Mauns of Lar, costeth the carriage from Lar to Cassan, sixtie Mamodies. The seventeenth day of October, went a Caffel from Cassan to Casbin. From Yesd, which is ten daies journey to the South from Cassan, commeth great store of Cotton-wooll, and cloath made of Cotton; and the Maun of Cotton-wooll is worth in Cassan, eight Mamodies, Creams is worth sixe Tomaun the Maun. The use is in this Citie, when they burie their dead, that three carrie the Corps to the grave, two before and one behind. Wood is sold in Cassan for one Beste the Maun. He that

writeth up the goods that come to Cassan, taketh upon every Tomaun that is sold in the Towne, one Mamodie: and the like order is in Tauris. There was a Caffel of one hundred and fiftie Camels comming from Ormus to Cassan, [II.ix.1416.] all carried away by two hundred Theeves; therefore men must goe strong in those theevish parts. The Batman of Cassan maketh two and an halfe of Aleppo. Pepper is worth the Maun in this Citie, fortie Shehides, Meckhickan and Bessessa seventie Mamodies, Drachen one hundred Shehides, and Angarra sixe Mamodies the piece. And eightie make fiftie Mauns of Tauris, which is foure hundred and fiftie Lerras of Venice. Gingebele fortie Shehides: Silke eightie Shehides. And sixe Mauns of Silke make one Maun of all other things.

The fourth day of November we departed from Cassan, *November.* and the same day lodged at a Casal, called Sensen: the *Sensen.*

Can is old, and standeth to the Eastward of the Village. And this Casal standeth upon a round rotten hill like a Castle: and to the West of it, is a rew of small Trees, and two great Trees in the rew. And neere to Sensen is a Village, called Bedra, which hath a small Castle. The fifth day from Sensen, and the same day we rested at Casmova; *Casmova.*

which is a small Village in a great Plaine, and hath an old Castle standing to the South of the Towne. And here we paid upon Barr one Gasbeke. The sixth day from Casmova, and the same day at Coum, *Coum, a great Citie.*

which is a very great Citie. And to the East South-east of the Towne, are divers greene Towers, whereof three stand together, besides sixe others very high. And to the North of the Towne is a bridge of stone. The seventh day we departed from Coum, and the same day we came at Gaffarawau, which is a new Can to the Eastward of the high-way. *Gaffarawau.*

And here wee paid upon every summe of goods one Gasbeke. The eight day we departed from Gaffarawau, and the same day we came to a Citie, called Sowwa: and we lay all night in a great field, inclosed with a wall round about. The ninth day, we went from Sowwa, *Sowwa.* and the same day wee came to Daung, which standeth to *Daung.*

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the West of the high-way. And here we paid upon every Barr one Gasbeke. The tenth day we departed from Daung, and the same morning passed by another Mangel, called Sang: and the same day we came to Arrassan, which is a Village that hath divers houses built like Hay-cocks. And heere a Theefe would know of me of what place I was. And at Arrassan we paid upon every summe of goods one Gasbeke. It is alwaies very good for a man that will travaile, to apparell himselfe according to the order of every Country, wherein he shall travaile. The eleventh day we departed from Arrassan, and the same day we came to Kirra, which standeth upon a little round hill. The twelfth day from Kirra, and the same day at Passen, where is great store of Wall-nut-trees and Wine: and heere two draughts cost me one Mamodie. The thirteenth from Passen, and the same morning passed by a Village, called Aussar; and to the South of way are two old Towers. Also the same day we came to Dessa, which is nothing but a Can: And heere comming somewhat late in the evening, wee could get neither Bread nor Water. The foureteenth we departed from Dessa, and the same morning passed by a towne, called Sultanas; which we left to the South-west of the way. Also the same day we came to Cavesseras of the Shangh, which is a Can, and new built, and the Water is farre from the Can. The eleventh day of November it began with frost, and very cold and great winds; and the foureteenth day in the evening, being at the Kings house, it began to snow. The sixteenth day, we departed from Cavesseras of the Shangh, and the same day we came to a Towne, called Sangas. The seventeenth day we went from Sangas, and the same day we came at a Can, called Necpaw. The eighteenth day we departed from Necpaw, and the same day we came to Sarcham, where we found a Sultan, and therefore lay without the Can. The nineteenth wee departed from Sarcham, and the same day we came to a Towne, called Meyannau, where is great plentie of victuals. And here the Batman of Bread is sold for sixe Gasbekes, and seven

Gasbekes is one Beste. And this morning we met at the entring into the Mountaines twentie Theeves, and presently after passed over a bridge, and then over a very high Mountaine, where the high-way is paved with stone. And neere unto this Meyannau is a very long bridge of Bricke: and heere their Bricke is much like unto ours; and heere are Musicians like unto ours. The twentieth wee departed from Meyannau, and the same day we came to a Village, called Turkeman: and at Meyannau wee met with the rest of our Caffel. The one and twentieth wee went from Turkeman, and the same morning passed by two Cans, the one called David Derhaver, and the other Abas. Also the same day, we came to a Village called Haggegaw, whither we came late in the night. The two and twentieth day we departed from Haggegaw, and the same day we came to a Village, called Avaspeng, where are many small trees. The three and twentieth wee departed from Avaspeng, and the same day we came to the great Citie of Teuris or Tauris.

*Turkeman.**Haggegaw.**Avaspeng.**Teuris or
Tauris.**Armenians,
and their
Church Rites.*

Neere unto Teuris is much Medow ground. This weeke all the Armenians keepe fast. They follow the orders of the Greekes: for every Wednesday and Friday they fast, and every Saturday eate flesh, except it be Easter Eeve. The sixe and twentieth day of November, I was at their Church in Teuris: where first they sung Psalmes, and then went to Masse: And the Priest went round about the Altar three times. The first time he censored, the second time hee carried the Booke about, and the third time the Chalice. At the beginning of Masse, every man doth kisse one another; and after Masse kisse the Booke, and take holy Bread: and the poore have pottage and bread given them. An hundred Mauns of Merchandize of Teuris cost the carriage from Cassan to Teuris by Menel, one hundred and twentie Shehides. I paid for my selfe and eightie two Mauns of Merchandize, eightie seven Mamodies, and I was accounted for five and thirtie Batmans. The Batman of Teuris maketh nine Lerra of Venice, Darchen is worth the Maun in Teuris,

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fiftie Shehides, full of eight and twentie, gold and silver of Bountaki thirtie Ducats the Lerra, every dram one Best, Silke one hundred Shehides. The seven and twentieth of November, I paide in Teuris for my tribute twelve Shehides and two Bestes. Also I paid for safe conduct betweene Cassan and Teuris, ten Shehides. In Teuris I understood, that a yeere before my comming thither, there was one Thomas here with divers English-men, who sold Cremes for one Tomaun and an halfe, and Kersies for one hundred Shehides the piece. In Teuris is a kind of silke Sattin, called Atlas, of nine or ten Gasse long every piece, and it is sold for three Merchel and an halfe the piece, and the best for foure Croysh, which are good wares for Arsingam, and Arserom in Armenia. In Teuris I sold one and twentie Mauns of Mechic, at three Mamodies the Maun, which amount to sixe hundred ninetie three Mamodies. The Batman of Wan or Van is two and an halfe of Teuris. Neere unto Teuris to the Northward, is a very high Mountaine, where Snow doth lie continually. The first day of December, 1581. in the Evening, wee departed from the Citie of Teuris, and the same night lodged at a Village called Souffion, and here is Wine that is very strong, but not pleasant. The third day from Souffion, and the same day at a Towne called Merent, where are two high old Towers, and two blunt, standing neere together. And hereupon newes of the passing by the Towne of a Bassa, there went out five hundred Horse-men. The fourth day from Merent, and the same day at Jolfa: and there is a Bridge of wood upon Boates, there was a stone Bridge, but it is broken. And Aras is the name of the River which runneth before the Towne, and the Towne standeth under a Mountayne. There are in this Towne three thousand Houses, and they have seven Churches, and the richest pay every house twentie Merchel a yeere, and the rest according to their abilitie. The fifth day from Jolfa, and the same day we lodged at a good Towne called Naxnan, which hath great plentie of victuals, and especially Angour, and also hath

*This seemed to
be Master
Thomas Hud-
son mentioned
in the sixth
voyage to
Persia, in
Master Hac.
voyages.*

*He departed
from Teuris or
Tauris.
Souffion.*

Merent.

Jolfa.

*The River
Aras or
Araxis.*

Or Nasivan.

Silke. And in the middle way betweene Jolfa and this Citie, is a very high round Rocke, much like unto a Castle. The seventh day from Naxnan, and the same day at a Village called Potta. And about ten miles to the North-west of this Village, is Noahs Arke upon a Mountayne, which is somewhat high, and hath alwayes Snow lying upon it, and no man may goe up it: But they say that Saint Jokemo went up to the top, and in the Armenian tongue it is called Asse Masis. And at the foot of this Mountayne, is a Church of the Armenians. The eighth day from Potta, and the same day we came to a Village called Cambellelea. This eighth day I was under the Arke, and there are two high Mountaynes together, which I left to the West, and they are about three miles asunder, but the highest and that to the Northward of the West, is that whereupon the Arke did rest. The ninth day from Cambellelea, and the same day at Errewan; here every Hemel of Silke payeth five Chekins. At the time of the last warres in Persia, there were many Christians taken slaves in Errewan, and other places. And those of Arsingam ransomed seven thousand. Fourteene Batman of Teuris are twelve of Errewan. In Errewan are very many Christians, and yet there is a Church standing of the Christians. To the Northward of this Towne, about a mile, is a stone Bridge, and under it, passeth a River called Sanguina, which commeth out of the River Aras, or Araxis: and about foure dayes from Errewan or Reivan, it meeteth with the River of Aras or Arash againe. The twelfth day wee departed from Errewan, and lodged the same day at a Casal of Christians, called Echimassen, and here are five old Churches, and one of them is overthrowne, because a brother and a sister married themselves together in the said Church. The thirteenth day from Echimassen, and the same morning we passed by certaine old Towers, where in times past, was a Citie called Sowmarin. And in Echimassen wee paide two and twentie Shehides for a bribe. And here are many Lyons, for within sixe moneths they have carried away out of this

*Potta.**Noahs Arke.**Cambellelea.**Or Reivan.**Sanguin a
River.**Echimassen.**Sowmarin.*

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*Salt growing
in the ground.* Casal seven and thirtie persons; and the day before we came thither, was a child carried away out of his mothers armes. Betweene Naxnan and Errewan is a place where they dig salt out of the ground. The said thirteene day at night we lay by the Rivers side, where hath beene in times past a Casal. The fourteenth day at a Castle called *Dagswan.* Dagswan, and without the Towne is an old Church of the Christians. At this place every summe of goods that commeth out of Persia, payeth two Aspers, and if it goeth not to Arserom, then it payeth five pro cento. A Hen is worth here eight Auctshas. The fifteenth day from Dagswan, and the same day at a Casal called *Seraffa.* Seraffa, and here wee lay in a great house, and neere to the Casal passed over a Bridge. The sixteenth day from Seraffa, and the same day at a Casal called *Cappannac.* Cappannac, and neere unto Seraffa is a Church of Saint Christopher. The seventeenth day from Cappannac, and the same day at a Casal called *Comatseur.* Comatseur. The eighteenth day from Comatseur, and the same day at a Casal called *Shew banc cupres.* Shew banc cupres: and neere unto this Casal is a stone Bridge, which a Sheepheard did build. And here all our Merchandizes were searched, and written up by one that came from Dagswan, and another of this Casal that did write all things. The nineteenth day from Shew banc cupres, and the same morning passed by a Towne called *Hassen gallawth.* Hassen gallawth, where is a very strong Castle, with three wals. And here the houses are built of Fir trees like unto the houses in the Alpes. Also the same day at a Casal called *Bollomash.* Bollomash. The twentieth one day from Bollomash, & the same day at Arserom. And he that setteth prices upon all commodities [II.ix.1418.] hath upon every hundreth that is sold two Anil, is worth heere twentieth Chekins the Batman.

Arzerum is a plentifull Towne for all kind of victuals, and hath three gates. In Arzerum one Batman of Mel or Deps, is worth two Auctshas. And in this Towne one robbed three shops, and the next morning was hanged. After eight daies abode in this place, the nine and twentieth of December I departed from Arzerum, and the same day

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lodged at a great Casall, named Pretton. The thirtieth day from Pretton, and the same day at a Casall, named Shennar. From Dagswan to Arzerum, the women goe in Gaskins like men: and upon their heads they weare a high round trunke hanged with pieces of Silver Money; and about that and their chin, they have a large white cloath, which is all set round about with Buttons of Silver: & also upon their heads, they weare a piece of red Silke, which hangeth downe behind them, two or three yards upon the ground with a fringe: and about their neckes they weare a Coller of Silver, and thereunto are fastned five or sixe pieces of Silver made very broad, and to some more. They are the most part blacke, and have full faces, small feet, great legs, great hands and armes, and their lips not small.

Pretton.

*Shennar.
Womens
attire.*

The first day of January, we departed from Shennar, and the same morning passed by a Casall, called Gotter. Also the same day wee came to a Cravansall, called Gebesse, and the next morning passed by another of the same name. The second day from Gebesse, and the same day at a great Casal, called Backerreg, where is great plentie of Wine: and here the Batman is sold for sixe Parra. The third of January from Backerreg, and the same day at a Casall, called Bettarreg, which is neere unto Arsingam. Also the same day I went unto Arsingam, which is within foure daies journey of Trebesonda. The weight and measure of Arsingam, do both agree with Arzerum: and here Merchel is worth fiftie foure Auctshas. The cariage of a Mule from Arzerum to Arsingam, costeth twelve Shehides; and from thence to Tockat three Duckats. To the East-ward of Arsingam, is a very strong Castle, and to the South of the Towne a stone bridge, which passeth over the River of Ponnats. And in this Valley are three hundred and sixty Casals of Christians. The thirteenth day of January we departed from Arsingam, and the same day lodged at a Cravanserras, named Serperron. The fourteenth day being Sunday, from Serperron: and the same day at a Casal, called Ardansegh: and this day wee

January.

Gotter.

Gebesse.

Backerreg.

*Bettarreg.
Arsingam.*

*The River of
Ponnats falleth
into Euphrates.*

Serperron.

Ardansegh.

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passed over the Mountaines of Chardalor, with the greatest snow, frost and wind, that ever I was in, and were in danger to have remained in the Mountaines all night. The 16. from Ardansegh, the same day at a Casal, called *Shewbanning*. Shewbaning, which hath a small Church standing upon a small round Rock. The 17. from Shewbaning, the same day at a great Casal, called *Andre*; which is out of the way, and standeth under an hill, in a very pleasant Valley. The eighteenth day from Andre, and the same day at *Yeoltedder*, a Casal by the Rivers side: and this day wee passed by a very great Castle to the North of the water, upon a very high Mountaine. The nineteenth from Yeoltedder, and the same day passed over a very high Mountaine: also the same day we lodged at a Casal, called *Longo*; and here we met with the Caravan of Tocat: and at the foot of this Mountaine, we met with another River. The twentieth day from Longo, and the same day at a Casal, called *Prassa*. The one and twentieth day from Prassa, and the same day being Sunday wee came to *Tocat, Tocat*, Tocat, and by the way are two Casals, the one called Namnous, and the other Manec: and Namnous is a very great Casal, and hath many Christians. And here they goe to plough with Oxen, one three yards from another. Neere to Tocat to the North-East of the towne, runneth the River of Ponnats, and over it is made a great stone bridge: and to the North of the towne upon a high Rock, is a very strong Castle, and to the South of the town is a very high Mountaine, that is sufficient to beate both the Towne and the Castle: and here all their houses that are new built, are made like the building of Lions: and their Ploughs here have no Coultors, but very long Shares. Tin is worth the Batman in Tocat, three hundred Auctshas, Pambas, sixtie two Auctshas; and five and twentie graines of Silke, eighty Aspers. The twentie foure and twentie five daies, arrived the Caravan with the Waftshe: three Batmans of Tocat make ten Rotils of Aleppo. The Jewes wives in Tocat weare upon their heads very high tires, much like unto Miters. There is to the Castle of

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Tocat but one gate, and that is to the North ; and all that part of the Towne are Christians. The twenty nine, we departed from Tocat, and the same day passed over a stone bridge, where is a great Casal : also the same day we came to another Casal, called Ackelcon. The thirtieth day from Ackelcon, and the same day we passed by a little Casal, called Burghcarre. Also the same day at a Village, called Tackia. The last day of January, from Tackia, and the same day at a Casal, called Dadow. And neere to this Dadow to the North-east, is a Towne, called Amasia : and from thence is carried much Ennebet, and Yeussen to other places.

Ackelcon.

Burghcarre.

Dadow.

The first day of Februarie we departed from Dadow, and the same day came to a Casal, called Serradella, which is parted into two parts. The second day of Februarie, from Serradella, and the same day at a Casal, called Chagannadel, and over it upon a Mountaine is a great stone. The third day, from Chagannadel, and the same day at a Towne, called Garom : and to the South-east of the Towne is a Castle. And here, and in Tocat, and in Arsingam, every Hemmel of goods payeth two Auctshas : and here are in the Towne, three Towers. And here the women goe with their visages covered, and a white cloath about their middles, and another about their heads and shoulders, and their long pendant of frindge Silke hangeth downe behind them : and here the Batman of Pambacke is sold for sixtie two Auctshas. The fourth day from Garom, and the same day at a Casal, called Lout : and here is great plenty of Ennap ; and this day wee passed over a very high Mountaine. And in Lout the Women weare a very high attire upon their heads like an hat, and down before them to their eies, hangeth a broad cloath much like unto a French-hood. The fifth day from Lout, and the same day we came to a Casal, called Mourt Larsarraie. And this day about five of the clocke in the afternoone, was an Earth-quake. Also this day the Armenians began their fast for Saint George. This day we passed over a great River, called Casalmach, which runneth into the

February.

Serradella.

Chagannadel.

Garom.

[II.ix.14.19.]
Lout.

*Mourt Lar-
sarraie.*

*Casalmach, a
great River
running into
the Black Sea.*

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PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

Allagour. Blacke Sea, or Pontus Euxinus. The sixth day from Mount-Larsarrai, and the same day at a Casal, called Allagour, which standeth upon an hill: and heere we found many Theeves neere unto the Rivers side under the ground. The seventh day from Allagour, and the same day at a Casal, called Ennebea. And this day the Caravan was greatly afraid of Theeves. And for these three daies all the way is no wood: but neere unto the Waters side, is Hay and wilde-geese plentie: and this day we left the great River Casalmach. The eighth day from Ennebea, and the same day at a great Casal, called Sarracust: and heere was a Bride carried about the Towne on horse-backe, and divers Women like Maskers. The tenth day from Sarracust, and the same day at a little Casal, called Saddar. The eleventh day from Saddar, and the same day at a Casal, called Erandrerra: and it standeth neere unto a pleasant Valley; and to the South of this place halfe a day is a Citie, called Angria, where most of the Grograms and Chamblets are made. The twelfth day from Erandrerra, and the same day at a Towne, called Aash, which standeth in a Valley, and hath but one Maddenna: and from this Towne wee descended downe a very great Mountaine. The thirteenth day from Aash, and the same day at a Casal, named Ahemet Shalla, whither we came late in the night. And from Aash commeth a River, which runneth to the West. The foureteenth day, from Ahemet Shella, and the same day at a Village, called Garacham, which standeth among the Mountaines: and the Cravanseras standeth alone. The 15. day from Garacham, and the same day at a Casal, called Gaye. And this day we passed over the Mountaine Chambelle: and upon this Mountaine we met with a Caravan going for Tocat, which carried great store of Backam. The sixteenth day from Gaye, and the same day at a Casal, called Carralla: and this day we lost our way. The seventeenth day from Carralla, and the same day at a Casal, cald Sowdegan: and here is a very great Cravanserras; and in this Country the women wash with their feet: and this day

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we passed by a River that runneth to the East. The eighteenth day from Sowdegan, and the same day at a Casal, called Couscherderrom. And at Couscherderrom is a very faire Crovanserras new built : and for the building thereof, a Merchant of Agam gave a Hemmel of Silke. The twentieth day from Couscherderrom, and the same day we passed through a Towne called Bouseiuc : also the same day at a Towne, called Basarich. And this day we were cold and wet with Snow. The one and twentieth day from Basarich, and the same day we passed downe a very great Mountaine : also the same day we lodged at a Casal, called Korshonnov. The two and twentieth day from Korshonnov, and the same day at a Casal called Actsau. The three and twentieth day from Actsau, and the same day we came to Borsa. The foure and twentieth day, three Theeves were executed in Borsa, which had robbed seven or eight yeres between Borsa and Stambol. In Borsa all Strangers pay for custome of their Merchandize three per cento. The Kintall of Borsa is fortie Hockies : and the Kintall of Cremes, is here worth eight thousand Auctshas. The sixe and twentieth day, I went to the Hammam, that is a mile without Borsa to the West-ward ; and the same day passed through foure wooden gates. And the Spout of this water commeth in from the South. There are in all foure of these Hammams.

The first day of March at night, untill twelve of the clocke, was to the West of the Towne, a great light like fire. The fifth day of March in the evening, wee departed from Borsa : and this day passed over a small River, where is a stone Bridge. Also this day wee lodged at a Casal of Christians, called Peage. The sixth day from Peage, and the same day passed by a Gulfe of the Sea, where is a Towne, called Gamlech, and also passed by a Lake of fresh water, which is called Bouchi. Also this day we passed by two Cravanserras : and by the way is great store of Bay-trees growing : Also this day we came to Samallech, which is the Skel. The eight day from Samallech,

Couscherderrom.

Basarich.

Korshonnov.

Actsau.

Borsa.

Peage.

Gamlech.

Bouchi.

Samallech.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

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*The Tower
where they
make light for
the ships.*

Skell.

*Constantinople,
corruptly
called Stambol.*

and the same day we landed at the Tower, where they make light for the Ships that passe in and out of the Blacke Sea: and the same night wee came to Skell. The ninth day of March in the morning, we departed from Skell, and the same day came to Galata and Constantinople, by the Turkes corruptly called Stambol. The tenth day, we arrived in Stambol, the Caravan of Nest: And the eleventh day it was all burned, with one hundred and twentie Cargas more, and eightie thousand crownes in Pepper; besides great store of other Merchandize. And the order is to hang him, that was the first cause of the fire. The fourteenth day, was a passage Boate with sixtie or seventie persons lost going over to Samallech; some Christians, some Jewes, and some Turkes. The Mufti in Constantinople, is counted like the Pope of Rome: and he was the cause that all Christians and Jewes were forced to leave off their turbants. Torra is a great Citie in Natolia, three daies from the Sea: from whence come Grograms, Gaules, Silkes, and Cotton Wooll.

*April, 1582.
He departeth
from Constantinople.
Tarrapea.*

[II. ix. 1420.]

*He taketh ship
to goe by the
Black Sea, up
the River
Danubius.*

Sissopoli.

The fourth day of Aprill, 1582. we tooke our Voyage from Galata neere Constantinople, and the same day lay at a Casall, called Tarrapea: and from Galata hither came one Anthonie a Merchant of Sio, in company with me. And the same day I came from Constantinople, the Grand Signiors Sonne went out of the Towne with three or foure thousand Horses. Also the Grand Signior had another young Sonne borne of two monethes old. The sixth day of Aprill, 1582. wee departed from the Gulfe neere unto Tarrapea, being imbarked in a Barke laden with Wines of Candie, which was to goe up the River of Danubius. The seventh day in the morning, the wind came up to the East North-east with very stormie weather: and the same day wee returned to a Towne called Sissopoli, which is a good Harbour. And heere are many Wind-mills, and great store of Wine. And to the East of the Harbour are three Ilands: and heere they are all Greekes. Also the Turke doth make here many Gallies. And in this foule weather some of our company wept, and others

cried out : & our foresaile split with the great wind ; and we were in greatest danger ; because they could not of a long time get down their main saile. This great tempest that we had in the Blacke Sea, began upon Saturday morning about one of the clocke, being the seventh day of Aprill, as I said before, and continued untill Tuesday in the morning beeing the tenth day, with very great Snow and Cold, as if it had bin at Christmas. The twelfth day we set saile from Sissopoli, and the same night came to an anchor under a Cape of Land, where is a Casal called Emonna. The thirteenth day from Emonna, and this night we passed by a great Citie called Varna, which lyeth within a very great Gulfe, which is a very good Harbor. The fourteenth day in the morning we passed by a Castle called Caliacca, which standeth upon the Cape of a Land, and hath to the Eastward two small Pillars, and neere unto them a great stone much like a man. The fifteenth day in the morning, wee returned to the Castle of Caliacca : and the seventeenth day toward night, set saile from this Castle. The nineteenth day in the morning, we entred into a mouth of the River Danubius, called Licostoma. And at the entring in of the River to the Southward is a Beacon : and the depth is on the North-side, but there is never above eight foot water. And the Countrey on the South side of the River is called Dobis : and the North-side is called Bugdania. The two and twentieth day about noone, we entred into the River, where commeth the mouth of Saint George ; and that mouth runneth to the East South-east. And Licostomo, which we came forth off runneth to the West, and then presently againe to the North. Also this day we arrived at a Casal, called Dolcha, which lyeth on the South-side of the River. And here lye out from the Towne certaine small Rocks into the water : And here our ship and the Merchant paid a certaine small dutie of two or three Crownes. And here Fish, Hens, and Egges are plenty. The three and twentieth day we departed from Dolcha the same day about noone, we passed by the River of Kelle, which is very

*Emonna.**Varna.**Caliacca.**Bugdania.**The mouth of
Saint George.**Dolcha.**The River of
Kelle.*

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1582.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

A small Iland.

Saxe.

*Tomourra, is
also called
Ren, by the
Vallachians.*

Apparell.

broad, and runneth to the North-east. Also this day wee passed by a small Iland, which lyeth very neere Saxe. The foure and twentieth day about noone, wee came to a Towne called Saxe, which lyeth upon the South-side of the River. And over against this Towne is an Iland: and here the River is very broad. And here we were to have paid a Custome, but paid nothing untill our comming to Tomourra. The foure and twentieth day in the after-noonne from Saxe: and the five and twentieth day we arrived at Tomourra. And this Tomourra lyeth upon the North-side of the River, and is in Bugdania. In Tomourra the children go much after the order of India, with small Rings of Wiar through their eares. And the women goe with great knobs of silver hanging upon the upper part of their eares; and with a great Roll of Linen Cloth about their heads, much like a Turkes Turbant, and upon that a small cloth: and the upper bodies of their garments are set round about with great knobs of silver like buttons. And the yong Maids weare their haire pleyted, and thereupon divers pieces of silver hanging: and upon the Crowne of the head a round broad Brooch of silver set with stones; and their sleeves great and short; and about their armes two great hoopoes of silver, and at their Girdle five or six paire of Knives: and about their neckes they weare nothing. The common sort goe for the most part bare-footed. The five and twentieth day, we came to Tomourra, a Bark from Constantinople, which came from thence in eight dayes. The ship that I came in from Constantinople, was twentie seven foot broad of my feet: and the poope more then thirtie foot high from the water, and could stow in hold but two Buts of heighth one upon another, except it were in the middle. In this Town of Tomourra are sold twentie Egges for an Asper, and a good Hen for two Aspers, and Beefe, Bacon, Bread, Wine, Beere, and Mede plentie, and very good fresh fish more then of any thing else. Here are sold for one Asper two Pikes, either of them better then three spans long, & three Carpes either of them a span & an halfe

long. Also here is great store of Sturgeons & Herings in this River.

The order of their making of Caviare of their Sturgeons, is this. The Caviare or Roe must be taken whole out of the Fish; and then slash it a little with a Knife, and so salt it wel, for three dayes and three nights, and put it in a Barrell or Fat, and make an hole underneath, that the water or Salt that commeth from the Caviare may void forth: and after these three dayes are past, take it and wash it very well with fresh water, untill the Salt bee cleane gone from it: and after this put it in Barrels for the space of other three dayes, & one must tread it downe with his clean feet: also you must make an hole under the Barrell for the water to void away; and then lay some great stones upon it to presse it, and to make it hard: and after these three dayes bee past, take out the bottome and set in a new; and so it may be carried through out the World. And the names of the three fishes, of the Roes whereof they make it, are these: Sturgeon, and Mourrounna, and Merssenne. And the best times of the yeare to make it in, are June and July. In this Towne of Tomourra are certaine Merchants of Sio, that are Lords of the same; and in times past it hath beene a faire Towne: But the Tartars have two or three times spoyled it, and once they carried away fiftie persons out of it, and the Countries neere adjoyning. And about the yeare of our Lord 1530. the Turke subdued this Countrey and a great part of Hungarie, and all, as they say, by the Treason of the Prince of Transilvania.

The first day of May, 1582. wee landed our goods: And Signior Jocamo Alberti paid for fraught of every Butte of his Wine sixtie Aspers from Constantinople to this place. This day in the Evening, we departed by Land from Tomourra, which is called Ren, in the Language of Wallachia. The fourth day of May, wee passed by a Casal, where the Master of the Casall would have taken away our fore-mans Horse: and the same day in the afternoone we passed over

*The order of
making
Caviare.*

*They make
Caviare of
Three sorts of
fish.*
[II. ix. 1421.]

*May.
They land
their goods.*

*They take
their journey
again by land.
Tomourra is
called Ren by
the Walla-
chians.*

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

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The River of Prut. a long Bridge, and presently after a small River called Prut.

Hus. The sixth day we departed from Falchen. The eighth day in the morning, we came to a little Towne calld Hus, which standeth under the Woods side. The same day at night wee passed againe over the River of Prut; and the

Padwellia. next morning came to a Casall, called Padwellia: and here one of our Muckeres Horses were againe taken. The

Sutsourre. tenth day we came to a Casall called Sutsourre, where we passed againe over the Prut. The eleventh day in the

Yas. morning, wee came to Yas, and here the Toll-master is a Greeke, and is called Nicolla Neverredde. To the South of Yas is the Castle with a paire of Gallowes before it, and

This is like the West Indian fortification. round about it is a wall of great trees of wood: and to the South-west of the Towne is a great Lake: and upon the farther side of the Lake is a great Monasterie. The

women here goe in Turkish Gownes, and great Turbants, with two or three great bosses set with stones on either side of their Turbants, and their Gownes downe before with the like, and in their eares great bosses with a Chaîne of small Pearle made fast to both their eares. And the

Apparell. Maides goe with an Attyre upon their heads like unto a Mitre, and upon that their haire bound a crosse: and some of the Children goe sewed through their Eares with a pack-thred like the Indian fashion. The custome of a Cloth in Yas is one Ducke of Gold, and of a Kersie a Doller, and of every Carpet that costeth one hundred Aspers, twelve Aspers; and of every Oxe and Cow foure and twentie Aspers, except they belong to the Merchants of Poland, and then they pay but twentie Aspers. And every Butte of Wine payeth five Dollers and tenne Aspers: And every Butte of Muskadell, payeth in Constantinople sixe Chechins, and in Eluova foure. The sixteenth day in the

Steffennes. afternoone wee departed from Yas: And the seventeenth day we lodged at Steffennes. The eighteenth day wee

Leues. passed over the River of Prut, which is three leagues from Chotym, and the same day at a Casall called Leues, which standeth in a Vale and hath a Lake of water stand-

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ing in the middle of it. The nineteenth day in the morning at Chotym, and to the North of the Towne is the Castle which lyeth neere to the River of Nyester, and this River parteth Bugdania and Polonia. The twentieth day about noone, we departed from Chotym, and the same day beeing Sunday, wee came to the strong Frontier Towne of Poland, called Camienitz, which standeth in a Valley: and the Castle standeth to the West of the Towne.

Chotym.

*Camienitz the
frontier towne
of Poland upon
the Turke.
Apparell.*

In this Towne all Merchants Strangers pay custome for their goods two and an halfe per cento. The women in Camienitz goe with their Coates close bodied, and the neather bodies gathered like a Frocke: and upon their heads a fine Cloth like a Call; and upon that a long piece of white Lawne, that hangeth downe to the ground, and upon that a blacke Velvet Hat. Their Girdles are set with great studs of Silver and Gold: and they are very faire women, but not very commendable for their Chastitie, for most of them will be drunke. They use in the morning to drinke much burnt Wine, and afterward Mede. And there are very few houses in the Towne, but they sell Beere and Mede; and the Borrow-masters sell Wine. And if a Gentlewoman goe abroad, all her men goe before her, and the Gentlemen ride before, and their men behind. The womens Garments are very long: and in the Villages by the way, the Maides goe with their haire hanging downe behind them, and a Garland upon their heads: and they use to dance much like the Moores. The young Maides of Camienitz weare their haire pleyted, and bound up about their heads, and with a blacke band of Velvet. The three and twentieth day we tooke our Journey from Camienitz, &c.

*His Journey
thorow Poland
to Dantzik,
and comming
to Hull by Sea,
is omitted.*

[Chap. IIII.]